PRINCE.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE]
PARIS, November 16,
The Spanish tour of the Crown Prince of Germany is regarded with interest by all Europe, and with painful interest by France, by the small northern Kingdoms, and by Russia. It a cause of annoyance to the Spanish Cabinet, which protests that it is entirely a court affair. In Spain the Conservatives alone rejoice at this event. They cry, "Great is King Alfonso! since the Crown Prince of Germany thinks it worth his while to go in state to pay His Majesty a visit." At Barcelona preparations were made to get up a Republican and French manifestation, which was to have taken place in front of the Consulate of France as his Imperial Highness was landing. It is for this reason that his Imperial Highness is not to disembark at the manufacturing and maritime city of Catalonia, but at Valencia. The pretext is that he wishes his first view of the Iberian Peninsula to be a delightful one. Valencia is the great orange garden of Spain, and in November is perfumed and blooming. At Madrid the Court will strain its pecuniary resources to show itself royally hospitable. The Ministry has refused to supply funds wherewith to entertain the future German Emperor. But what is to prevent the King's borrowing money from a vulgar Hebrew speculator, and paying him with a Duke's coronet Such an expedient was often resorted to by his mother. If the visit of the Crown Prince increases the prestige of Alfonso, the Poseda Herrara Cabinet will not long remain in office. But there seems a probability that it will not strengthen the Alfonsist dynasty.

In making so much of the Crown Prince, the Court appears to seek shelter under Bismarck's wing against the Spanish people. It is not possible to serve any national interest by entering into an alliance against France with Germany. The geographical limits of Spain unless on the side of Portugal are sharply defined. No Power wants to encroach on them. The Portuguese are attached to their autonomy and are not aggressive. I believe the Germans promise to divide Northern between Italy and Spain. But Africa it would be impossible for a Spanish viceroy to govern Algeria for any length of time. General Lopez Dominguez has just brought cut a pamphle t, in which he recommends the Government to try to obtain by diplomatic means the retrocession of the flat ground which encircles Gibraltar on the land side from England. This opuscule was written since the author became War Minister. It may be that the Crown Prince has offered King Alfonso to strengthen his position by pleading his cause in England, and getting that Power, with the of Germany and Spain, to flit from the headland fortress commanding the Straits of Gibraltar to Morocco, General Lopez Dominguez thinks that Great Britain would consult her own interests in removing her garrison to the southern side of the Straits, where there are admirable military positions and where the climate is remarkably fine.

Germans who are in close relations with their Embassy here have spoken before me of the probability that Germany, in the event of another successful war carried on by her against France, might offer to annex the antique and obsolete Kingdom of Navarre to Spain. This might have been done 300 years ago, before the influence of the French metropolis had penetrated to the towns along the Adour. The Departments of the Upper and Lower Pyrences are essentially What more thorough Frenchmen ever lived than the late François Arago, the astronomer and his brother Etienne ? Lekain, who organized Navarrois. So was Bernadotte, who was raised from the rank of Marshal, on the recommendation of the First Napoleon to be King of Sweden. The the Pyrenean valleys, inhabitants of which are fortified, attempting to hold them against a discontented population. Spain is nearly as isolated as Great Britain from the Continent of Europe. Morally speaking she is much more insular. Ignorant as they wish their Government to have no foreign neighbors great and small, and of non-intervention in their quarrels.

The first time Bismarck palled Spanish wires was in the two years that preceded Sadowa. He then worked for the Duc de Montpensier, who, he calculated, were he King of Spain and France engaged in a war with Germany, would be a thorn in the Emperor's side. About three weeks before Queen Isabella was overthrown the German Ambassador here told me exactly what was about to happen in Spain and with the air of one who was no mere idle spectater. When it was found that nothing could be done with Montpensier, who after helping to apset the Queen had not the audacity to profit by her downfall, the Hohenzollern candidature was started. It admirably served the political aims of the German On the resignation of Amadeo, Bismarek saw that there was something to be done with Isabella and Alfonso if he took them by the hands. Their affairs seemed in a bad way. The Queen-mother had utterly lost caste. But when the German Embassy made much of her, the Orleans Princes and Princesses followed suit. The Queenmother, in pursuance of a suggestion made at Berlin, sent Alfonso to a military school at Vienna. Count Andrassy, who was favorable to an alliance of the Central Powers of Europe, was Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and was to have favored a match which Queen Isabella desired between her son and his present wife. But on his return to Paris to visit his mother and sisters he fell suddenly and violently in love with the youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. If she had not died soon after her marriage Bismarck would, I daresay, have manœuvred to pull down the throne which he had helped to restore. Alfonso, since his union with Christina, has entered the German orbit. He could not, his situation being what it was, have done otherwise. The Queen and her inner household were German, and Pavia and other gener als who are accused of receiving pensions from the Hanoverian fund insisted upon Count Vega de Armijo's being named Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This nobleman hates France, but why I have not heard.

Bismarck is incontestably the prince of modern diplomatists. He knew how to twist the Emperor Napoleon round his fingers, and he knows how to profit by the inexperience of Alfonso. Margaret Bellanger, the Empress Eugenie, the Princess Metternich (who was and still is his enemy), were operated upon like so many puppets. After he had torn swig and Holstein from Denmark and humiliated Austria, he weakened France, brought her low, and now is obviously preparing to hem her in on every side, and inflict on her a blow that will cripple her forever. The Hohenzollern candidature was a trap into which the Court of Napoleon rushed headlong. Another pitfall is concealed in the visit of the Crown Prince to Madrid. If the fetes in honor of the Imperial visitor are brilliant the French will look uneasily toward their undefended Pyrenean frontier. The plan for mobilizing the army in the event of a war with Germany will be altered. This change will have a weakening effect. There will be fewer places of refuge than there were in 1870—or at least of places to which the Government might retire without apprehending an attack from Spain. The Poseda Herrara Cabinet do not like the idea of a German alliance. But if some generals who support them are detached from them the Conservatives will come in again and for a short time the Bismarckian faction will be paramount. The mischlef was done when the Ducal party here aided and abetted Alfonsist conspiracies. A Federal Republic in Spain would have suited French interests better than a monarchy. If the former kind of government was impossible France should have tried to set up Carlos in the north of Spain and now is obviously preparing to hem her in on

and Alfonso in the south. The Duc Decazes is now alive to the blunder he made and deplores it.

SERRANO MAKING PEACE.

FRANCE, SPAIN AND GERMANY COMING TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

FROM THE REGULAR C GERESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PARIS, November 22.
The Spanish "breeze," if there is anything in the official and nou-official assurances of Marshal Serrano, appears to have entirely blown over. Marrrano, who is a sufficiently great personage at Madrid to say, like Wolsey, "I and the King," dropped in yesterday morning to the Elysée to see the President, and to have an informal chat with him, and was kept to luncheon. He had a good deal to say about Spanish politics, home and foreign, and succeeded in convincing the President that the visit of the German Crown Prince to Alfonso was not to be taken as a sign that Spain would be glad, if a good opportunity presented itself for doing so, to pick a quarrel with France. The Marshal was not authorized to speak in the name of Germany. Nor could be say to what extent the Marquis Vega de Armijo had gone in entering into the views of the Cabinet of Berlin on questions of European policy. But he was certain that no overtures from that source had been received by the Poseda de Herrara Ministry for a military alliance, and he was equally sure that if they were made in the future they would be rejected.

'The Prince's visit to Madrid had long been prearranged. Before the treaty of commerce between France and Spain had been signed it was agreed that Don Alfonso in returning from a visit to his wife's relations in Austria, and to his sister who resides in Munich, was to call on the German Emperor, and to be visited at Madrid at the end of next January by the German Crown Prince. It is possible that the return visit was hastened to produce what, at Berlin, would be considered a good effect on the new Spanish Cabinet before it was committed to a distinct foreign policy. Indeed, the haste shown is an indication that in German eyes Spain is only too well disposed to keep on terms of the best neighborship with France, and that in this respect the new Cabinet is the exponent of national feeling.

Serrano also told M. Grévy that he had been sent ere because it was remembered that he was charged in 1857 with a delicate mission to the Court of the Tuileries and was so fortunate as to execute it suc-Of course one should not receive as gos pel the declarations of a military politician of the Serrano type. The Marshal is a soldier of fortune whom the fickle goddess, because perhaps he under stands how to take his own part, has steadily favored. But he is intelligent, and knows Europe, and understands the country in which he lives. I think it may be concluded that his reason has brought him to see that Spain could gain nothing by the break-up of France and that she might lose a rent deal. Giving him credit for intelligence, I am disposed to credit him with sincerity when he was talking to M. Grévy.

Serrano, though seventy-three, is still animated and active. I am told that in his family circle he is not so lively as when he is playing a part before ob servant strangers. He has the directness of speech of a man of a bold and enterprising disposition, and the fluency of a Southerner. The new Spanish Ambassador and M. de Lesseps are able to talk at the rate of forty miles an hour and to appear to say a great deal in saying nothing. An inexperienced person would imagine they both wear their hearts upon their sleeves, and that if daws do not peck at the organs so exposed it is because they are kept away by some innate virtue of the wearer. Serrano is of middle height. He has still the agile and the wiry figure of a toreador. His hair and mustache are blanched. But as he cuts both short, then whiteness does not strike one. The inner man finds an exponent in the eye, which is twinkling, very shrewd, extremely wide-awake, and if not goodnatured, good-humored. A man with such an eye has very few convictions, and is incapable of strong hatred, though he might from motives of policy or of public instruction under the Convention, was a personal interest be capable of any amount of cruelty. The mouth is well shaped and enunciates clearly. Serrano has a distinctness of pronunciation which one only finds in very honest persons-lawyers, actors or accomplished knaves who have been often obliged to talk much in order to hide what is the advantage over Spanish soldiers in their minds. He is accessible and free from every sort of affectation. It is not true that he is wealthy, he having spent all the fortunes which luck and intense eleverness as a politician and a wire-puller brought within his reach. His last they are, the Spanish people understand this, and "haul" was made in winning a Cuban herress, Seflorita Mercedes Martinez-Campos, for his son. The policy beyond one of general friendliness to all Marshal keeps the 7,000,000 francs of his daughterin-law-her husband from wh not yet being of age-and allows her a pension. His eldest daughter, Conchita, is married to the brother of Mercedes, who has also an equal number of millions. The second girl, Pepita, is engaged

to Prince Katchonbey, nephew-in-law

Alix Bressant, formerly an actress of the The-

atre Français, and now Madame Paul d'Ar

Madame Serrano, Duchess of Torre, is a It is a vulgar error that tropical beauties fade rapidly. La Maréchela Serrano is yet a woman to grace a ball-room, and to command admiration. Her figure is still of sculptural gracefulness. Spaniards tell me she is proud as Lucifer. and her husband having been Regent at Madrid she ill brooks the superiority in point of rank of the Queen and the Infantas. She could not endure that of the Italian lady, née Della Cisterna, who that of the Italian lady, **née Della Cisterna, who shared the throne of Don Amadeo, but had not been born in the purple. In ordinary society the Duchess of Torre is the very incarnation of *womanly suavity, and is naturally given to hospitality. She is in the habit of wintering at Biarritz, where she is surrounded by quite a brilliant court. The Spanish War Minister is her nephew. I dare say the King is glad that all the distance between Paris and Madrid is to be between her and Queen Christina, while the new Government lasts. Madame Grévy will not make the Duchess feel that she is no longer a Regent's wife, and there is no Queen-mother at the Palais de Castille to take the *pas* on her grace at Elysian balls. A first consin of the King, the Marquis of Val Carlos, has been sent to act as secretary to the Marshal. It is expected that brilliant fêtes will be given this winter at the Spanish Embassy. Serrano was at some pains to explain to Grévy why a military alliance of Spain with Germany is not and never can be popular in bis country. Spain being a semi-insular power, should be semi-insular in her foreign policy. She has only two near neighbors—Portugal and France. It behooves her to be on excellent terms with them. Neither of them does, or can, menace her. A Western empire reconstituted under a German head, as in the time of Charlemagne, would in this period of railway locemotion. threaten her independence. She, therefore, has a direct interest in trying to maintain a just balance of power among the States of Europe. If she had any advice to offer to the Gershared the throne of Don Amadeo, but had not been therefore, has a direct interest in trying to maintain a just balance of power among the States of Europe. If she had any advice to offer to the German Crown Prince it would be to let his sword rust in its scabbard and to retain the name he has acquired by his moderation.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, was at the last shooting party at Ramboulllet, of the President of the Republic. In going there he told M. Grévy that the visit of the Crown Prince to

M. Grévy that the visit of the Crown Prince to Spain was an act of courtesy to King Alfonso, and that it was agreed that it should be paid when the treaty of commerce between Spain and Germany was being negotiated. In many respects this treaty places German merchants and manufacturers at an advantage as compared with French. Prince Hobenhole told the truth, but not the whole truth. M. Grévy, however, did not affect to doubt his perfect sincerity.

AN INDIAN HERO OF EIGHTY.

THE HERMIT NATION.

A NATIVE JAPANESE SCHOLAR'S NOTES IN COREA.

THE CAPITAL-SOCIAL CUSTOMS-CLOTHING AND FOOD-LITERATURE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

YOKOHAMA, November 15. Corea, like Japan, for many years refused all intercourse with her sister nations, and now that the barrier which has shut her out from them has been removed, much interest has been awakened in the regard to this strange country. This interest none feels more strongly than Japan, as many of her arts, as well as literature and religion, were originally learned from Corea. It was, therefore, naturally supposed by the Japanese that there would be found in this nation much that was interesting, novel and curious. The actual facts thus far have proved a great disappointment, and the theory that all the skilled artisans were brought over from Corea, through the influence of a Japanese Emperor, leaving only the ignorant people behind, who from that time on have degenerated, seems true, as the present condition of Corea is much lower than in olden times. Since the treatles were made between Japan and Corea the people of the latter country have been frequently seen in Japan. The men have seemed to resemb Japanese more closely than the Chinese. They have a fine physique, regular Oriental features, with dark hair and more than ordinary intelligence; but their strange costumes, of gay colors and queer cut, with their woven hair hats and cotton wadded feet, attracted a curious gaze. They were regarded as a new nationality, with whom the Japanese might become on friendly terms. A visit to the country, however, shows how wide apart the two nations are in every respect. Once in several weeks steamers leave Japan for Cores

The journey is made in about a week with fair sailing. This time will bring one to the coast, where anchor is east some distance from shore. At this point is a river which empties into the ocean, and it is possible t reach Soul, the capital, by means of this, but the journey cannot be made in large boats, on account of shallows and tides. Ships anchor two or three miles from shore, and the crew row to a little village near the mouth of the river and obtain conveyance for the journey over land.
This conveyance resembles the Japanese "kago," and is
carried by two poles underneath, in the hands of two nen, elevated as high as the waist, while in Japan the poles are carried on shoulders, and attached to the "kago" at the top. The distance to Soul is twenty-five miles, and is made in a day. The face of the country is hilly and but roughly cultivated; trees are carce, being cut down for use before half grown, and everything gives evidence of a careless and ignorant cople. There are few villages along the way, and none f any interest. Near the capital are some very fine gates of great beauty and workmanship, but the temples have one of the gorgeous appearance found in neighboring ountries. There are some tine walls around the city.

The streets are very narrow, filled with rubbish and pervaded by gases from decaying matter; the houses, rowded closely together, are really nothing more that rude hute, built at the bottom of stone and mud, and at the top of wood. There is no house with a second story, at of them are very small. The rooms are only about six feet square, with no sort of ornamentation or urniture. The inmates sit on the bare wooden floors without mats or cushions, and only in the richest houses are straw mattings spread down. Sometimes a sort of ench or chair, covered with oiled paper, is offered to a foreign guest. The houses do not open into the streets, and sometimes there is no door, and the entrance is by a low window, with a paper covered sash. Many of the dwellings are built with one part at right angles to the other, one-half being the section for women and the other for men. Even the King's Palace, a building better than the rest, and supposed to be very fine, has only the addi-tion of tiles to the roof. It seems impossible to believe, in walking around this city, that there are as many as three thousand souls in this small place of crowded

THE DEGRADATION OF WOMAN. One seldom meets a woman on the streets, and those are only from the poorest and lowest class, as a respectare only from the power and are face to any man excepting able woman never shows her face to any man excepting her nearest relatives. A man cannot see his brother's wife, or any female but his immediate family, and few women see other women outside of their own houses. For rears women have lived in adjoining dwellings, and have ever seen each other. All their life is lived in the few quare feet of the rooms assigned them, cooking, eating, sleeping and washing their clothes, with not the slightest bit of mental culture, and with no idea of the world outside; perfect prisoners, and to whom the light of day is almost unknown. There is little beauty among the women of Corea; their faces are pallid, and no wouder, and sadness and weariness mark the counter and sadness and weariness mark the countenances of even the youngest. Their costumes seem frightfully rigid, and their condition worst of all the women in the world, hardly excepting the women of India. Although when a girl is born the parents give her a name, she is never called by it, but is designated as the daughter, or the cidest sister, annt or cousin of this person or that. It is only on the wedding night that the husband is told the name of his wife, and if he ever calls her name it is when no one can hear. Thus a woman is almost without identity.

is brought by cooles to the house and left; it is then carried by servants into her room, where she gets into it, is covered up and carried outside. Then the coolles appear and carry her only into the gateway of the house she is to visit, and then they go away; she is then carried into the women's room by those who are permitted there, and then she comes forth from her pont-up conveyance. OLOTHING, FOOD AND MANNERS.

The clothes of both men and women are about the most espectable thing in Corea. A skirt is worn by women and also an upper part like a waist, in crude imitation of European dress. These clothes are washed frequently. and this seems to be the only particular in which they are cleanly. The masculine attire is made in one plece, often wadded and made of nice material, and buttons across the chest, fastening it tightly. A man's hair is carefully arranged, and may be dimly seen through his tall hat, which is made of hair; and the hat is not removed on any occasion. His feet are tightly wrapped in sotton, to make endurable the hard shoes, which are very muca like those of the Chinese, and generally made of ood, but sometimes of hard oil-cloth. The shoes worn

in the house are of cloth, and are more comfortable. The Corean salutation is made thus: When one meets an acquaintance, he clasps his own hands together, and, shaking them, bows his head over them very low, some what like the Japanese and Chinese. According to the Corean standard of cleanliness, a bath is not necessary, and a bucket or pail is hard to obtain, and a tub large corean standard of cleanances, a data is not necessary, and a bucket or pall is hard to obtain, and a tub large enough for a bath is unknown. All the water is taken from wells in gourds, which grow to a large size. When a Corean gentleman with foreign ideas wished to have a bath-tub in his house, the only way he could obtain it was to take a long and large log of wood, and have it hollowed out bit by bit, until it was the shape and size he wished. The principal food of the Coreans is rice, as with all Eastern mations, but so poorly is it cooked, being filled with sand and dirt, that it is very unpalatable, excepting to the natives. All the food is poorly cooked, there is no variety in the preparation of it, and all meals are the same. They feed themselves with chop sticks assisted by a flat spoon. All the china is crudely made; it is a thick sort of greenish ware, roughly fluished, and if at all ornamented it is with the poorest grotesque figures. It is almost impossible to believe that Japan learned how to make her exquisite vases from these people in ancient times. Vegetation is laxurious in some respects. There is an abundance of the best quality of bay, but this is burned for fuel, wood never being used. The cattle excel any found along the coast of Asia, and with good grazing they would become profitable for exportation. There are not many varieties of fruit, but peaches are large and inscious and amost twice the size of those in America. There are some nuts, and the chestnut is larger than any known to Europe, and twice as large as the Italian. Vegetables are not abundant, but they have several for-elgn species, and they have plenty of eggs, and splendid

eign species, and they have plenty of eggs, and splendid ment.

When a gentieman of high rank visits another it is the custom to take with him not only presents, but all the food he will require, and food for the family he visits. To each person is assigned enormous quantities of meat, more than one could possibly eat with the best appetite. The utensils for cooking are very strange. The stove is made of stone and so arranged that the smoke from the fire goes through a pipe under the floor of the house, and makes its escape from the other side, and in every house the smoke will be seen issuing from the floor. On asking for a wash-basin, the utensil for boiling rice may be handed you. The sleeping apartments are used for every other purpose. The bed, on the floor, is hard and uncomfortable, and hot from the smoke underneath. In summer they lie down on the floor in their clothes and rest their heads on mere blocks of rough wood. There is a lack of neatness about everything. It is almost impossible to get clean water for drinking; the wells are generally fifthy, and even boiling the water many times does not purify it. At present there are not many foreigners in the country, only the Japanese and American Legations having been established there, and for those few strangers the inconveniences and bardships are beyond expression.

INTELLIGENCE AND INDUSTRY

Language and learning are further advanced than might be expected. The written language is the same as the Chinese, and thus with little change the whole Chinese literature is at their command. But learning to read is a laborious task, so that many do not reach a high standard of mental culture. Some of the Coreans, however, surpass the Japanese in writing and reading Chinese. The spoken language is very much like the Japanese and no doubt both are from the same origin. In spite of many disagrecable customs this people are far from being uninteresting. They seem eager to learn and interested in getting new ideas to work from. They have thus far taken kindly to innovations, and will probably be as progressive as the Japanese. In the one instance of the gressive as the Japanese. In the one instance of the Corean converted last spring to Christianity, is a good example to what the race may become.

Purther intercourse with this "hermit nation" will show the world more of the people, now that the way is open; whether it will be of great profit to trade with a nation so poor, and whose productions are so meagre, is a hard question. As yet nothing has been obtained worthy

of export. Among the things brought lately from Corea as curiosities, and not as specimens of workmanship or beauty, are many articles made of oil paper, a favorite and much-used material; fans made of it in colors of red and black; tobacco pipes of curious wood, with a large bowl, and about two yards in length; strange wooden and other shoes; sik of an inferior quality; some matting, quite well woven and rather preity, and an ordinary quality of tobacco a but best of all, some exquisite furs and skins of animals. Beside these there was india ink in cakes, which has been pronounced good, but roughly made. Their paintings and drawings are also crude, and of little beauty. The love of nature does not seem to be strong in them; at least it does not influence their arts. Around their cities this is plainly seen, as there are no plants, nor orgamental flowers and trees, and no gardens.

THE BOYS WHO WILL BE SAILORS.

HOW THE NAVY IS TO BE SUPPLIED-LIFE ON THE MINNESOTA. At the foot of West Twenty-seventh-st. lies the training ship Minnesota. A stone bulkhead running north from the foot of West Twenty-sixth-st. leads to a broad pier alongside of which the great ship is moored. One evening recently a TRIBUNE reporter strolled on the gun-deck of the vessel. The deck was lighted by oil lamps placed along the sides. Overhead were the great beams of the spardeck, and on either hand extended a long vista broken where the huge masts went through. All was life and animation. Aft, near where the latticed doors lead into the different offices and the captain's cabin, a couple of officers were slowly walking up and down smoking their after-dinner cigars. All the rest of the deck seemed to be covered with boys, with here and there the dark uniform of a warrant officer moving among them. The young tars had on working suits of white drill and were as robust, jolly looking a set of lads as one would wish to see. Some were playing checkers and other games and all were talking. It was a scene of youth, health and animation. On that deck were 145 of the future sailors of the Republic.

"We are doing fairly well in recruiting boys," said Lieutenant Totten, executive officer of the ship. oon as the boys learn the new position of the ship we will undoubtedly get more recruits. There is a misunder standing among some people as to the class of boys we get here. We don't take every boy that comes. We want soys that have some backbone to them and will be likely o make good scamen, but we do not want vicious boys. to make good seamen, but we do not want victous boys. Some people seem to think that this is a sort of a reformatory. It is nothing of the kind, and we will not take bad and unmanageable boys if we know it. Boys that are worthless on shore, are worthless at sea. The very object of our training system is to supply the Navy with a class of seamen that shall revive the glory of that service. The Government is devoting considerable attention to the training system just now, and it is indeed a vital question in the rehabilitation of our Navy. Its success depends in a great measure on the officers in charge of the training ships, and the more infrequent the changes in those officers the better, I think; for the longer an officer is engaged in this particular work the more interest in those officers the better, I think; for the longer an of-ficer is engaged in this particular work the more interest he takes in it, the better he understands it and the more thoroughly he identities himself with it. We are getting a good class of boys here. I only wish we got more of them. They are, as a rule, contented, and I think will turn out the seamen. They had a little feast on Thanks-giving and will have another on Christmas. Here is their Thanksgiving dinner bill of fare.

The Lieutemant handed the reporter a printed bill of fare which read as follows: "Turkey, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, celery, lemonade, plum pudding, mince

lare which read as follows: "Turkey, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, celery, lemonade, plum pudding, mince pie, eccoanut pie, lemon pie, fruit, coffee, nuts." "The casual reader," renarked the lieutenant, "will notice the preponderance of 'pie.' Still the turkey can be found by careful study."

In speaking further about the description

found by careful study."

In speaking further about the discipline and drill on board Mr. Totten said: "This broad wharf by which we are moored gives us a good opportunity for drill in infantry isacties, and we are devoting considerable attention to that branch of instruction just now. We have here a to that branch of instruction just now. We have here a class of scamen gunner apprentices. Recently some of the more advanced went to Washington for instruction which could not be given here. More of the graduates of the training school are re-entiting than formerly, and as a whole the work is going on with an encouraging success. Some of the graduates of the training school have received appointments to Annapolis and those, who have taken advantage of their opportunities there, and graduated, have made excellent officers. Poor Chipp, who was lost on the Jeannette expedition, was one of them."

THE NEW TELEGRAPHIC DISCOVERY. PROFESSOR HOUSTON'S EXPLANATION OF THE

SYNCHRONOUS MULTIPLEX SYSTEM. Professor E. J. Houston, of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, while in New-York last week ex-pressed the firmest belief in the practicability of the Synchronous Multiplex Telegraph system. Professor Houston is one of the first among the practical electricians of the country, and his approval of this invention s accepted by the inventor as a guarantee of its success.

"I believe," said he to a TRIBUNE reporter, " we are on the eve of a revolution in telegraphy, as marvellous, if possible, as that which introduced the telegraphic sysem. Mr. Delany, the inventor of the Synchronous systhe first practically to obtain a synchonism so absolute between distant rotating cylinders as to secure their rotation for weeks at a time without a variation between the two of 1-600 of a second. To those familiar with telegraphy this means an almost unlimited possibility. One of the more evident applications of the ciple is in the division of an ordinary telegraph wire into a umber of electric circuits, each of which is entirely in dependent of the others."

"How does it differ from the Quadruplex and similar systems f"

"The Quadruplex is based on a balancing of resistar or a differential method, whereby instruments at the sending end of the line are not affected by messages transmitted, and are consequently free to receive meswhen no one can hear. Thus a woman is an effective dentity.

When a woman from some necessity goes from one house to another, a large box-like conveyance with a lid is brought by cooles to the house and left; it is then division into circuits is based on the simultan division into circuits is observed that they may be termed, one at each end of a line; a single wire constituting the main line is thus connected simultaneously, at both ends, with corresponding operating instruments, and it is transferred from one instrument to ruments, and it is transferred from one instrument to other so rapidly that the operator or sender does not alize that the line has been disconnected from one in-ument to another, since each operator has always the is at his disposal, even at the highest rate of manipula-

The methods by which this result is obtained are en "The methods by which this result is obtained are entrely automatic and externerly simple. By means of Ingenious electric devices, connected with the rotating instrument, electric impulses are sent over the line connecting the two rotating instruments at such times only as the speed of one instrument gains on that of the other. So thoroughly is the operation of these correcting devices that if the synchronism of the two be purposely disturbed, they will of themselves come into perfect synchronism." To what extent has the division of the circuits been accordanced?"

"To what extent has the division of the circuits been ascertained !"
"Its practical limit would be difficult now to assert. About a year age four circuits adapted to the Morse system were perfected over a single wire; later twolve circuits were obtained. More recently seventy-two distinct and separate circuits have been operated on the same line. That is, one wire leading from a central office in New-York to one in Philadelphia may have seventy-two branches connected with as many subscribers in this city, affording each subscriber an absolutely private communication with one of the seventy-two branch offices in Philadelphia; that is, a total of 144 in all."

"Will there be absolute privacy of each message !"
"Beyond a doubt. There lies the advantage of this principle. Each instrument is entirely independent of its fellow. By a late device Mr. Delany has succeeded in, so to speak, wiping the wire after each current, making it completely fresh. And as to tapping the wire, the result would be to the one who should attempt it some such untelligible combination as you would expect from a mass of type dropped to the pavement from one of The Traintness forms."

"These circuits are adopted to the Morse system, you

se circuits are adopted to the Morse system, you

This is the forms."

"These circuits are adopted to the Morse system, you said !"

"Yes, or the automatic method as in use with the stock telegraph may be used as well. The operation of the circuits requires no telegraphic skill; the messages may be received printed on a strip, or may be read from a dial as the letters are indicated by a pointer."

"What is the history of this system!"

"It has been developed by Patrick B. Delany, a young man now about thirty-five, a New-Yorker of Irish descent. He was a telegraph operator like Edison. The principle is one that has long been sought after. A Dane, Paul La Cour, took the first step here in New-York in 1878. He secured a patent which he showed to the Western Union Company, but it was not thought by the company to be of value. Mr. Delany has carried out the idea where La Cour dropped it, and has been engaged on the work for three years. I confess the principle opens to me a suggestion of almost infinite possibilities. It renders the near practicability of telegraphing sound almost certain, and I see no reason why the transfer of objects photographically by telegraph may not be realized through this system. The patents are all under the control of the Standard Electric Manufacturing Company, of No. 84 Broad-st. It is the purpose to establish subordinate offices through the cities of the country for inter-communication, on a plan similar to that of the telephone exchanges. The Synchronous system makes private wires possible to business firms, with advantages that the telephone cannot provide.

At the meeting of the New-York Electrical Society in its

wires possible to business firms, with advantages that the telephone cannot provide."

At the meeting of the New-York Electrical Society in its rooms at Greenwich and Liberty-sts., on Friday, P. B. Delany, the inventor of the synchronous multiplex system of telegraphy, gave an illustration of the system and its methods.

THE INTELLIGENT VOTER.

From Life.

Mr. Patrick McHooley, one of the leading Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward and residing during the summer season at Shantee-on Rocks, descended from his castle upon Riverside Crag to the street one of the cold, snappy mornings of the week past. He was met by his bosom friend, Mr. Denis O'Toole, and the followless on the cold, so one of the cold, so one of the cold, so one of the cold o

met by his bosom friend, Mr. Denis O'Toole, and the following conversation ensued:
"Top o' the marnin' to yez, Paddy!"
"May the beamin' aun shine an yer pathway this marnin, 'Dinnis!"
"Tis a purthy cowld snap were a-havin', Paddy."
"Yer roight, Dinnis, me bye; an' wholle oi 've been a good Jinniyerat since of first set foot in this counthry, o' m goin' to change my poluties!"
"Sure an' phwat's that fur, Pati!"
"Wil, begorry, ye know thim Tanumany and Counthy Jimmyerats farmed a cohibition an' unoited on John Roily fur registher!"
"Yis, Paddy."
"Of opposed his nomination, an' moved to throw him under the table ontil the nixt matin'."
"Yis!"

"Yis!"

"If he'd been thrown under the table fur a wake, he'd niver av' bin nominated; but no, begorry, the prisident knocked a hole in the table wid his club, an' sez, sez he: 'The gintleman is in disarder!' An' with that, sivin or eight halters jumps up an' puts me in arder, an', begorry, of wuz more disardered afther bein' put in arder than I wuz before of wuz ardered to be put in undisarder. Thin they nominated this man Rolly for registher an' paid me folve dollars an' I voted fur him."

"Yis."

"An' now see what they've brought an the city. This

cowld snap comes on an' we all freeze. Phwat the Divil is the good av havin' a registher if he don't keep the city warrum! That's what oi want to know, Dinnis."

"That's what oi say, Pat. Who'll we run fur the place nixt year i"

"Some man with axperience, Dinnis; and oi say there's only wan man in town what knows how to it."

"An' who's he, Pat i"

"Shpinola, bedad! Wid his shtame heatin' comp'ny."

"Yez can count on my vote, bedad!"

"Yez can count on my vote, bedad i"
"Thank ye, Misther O'Toole. There goes the whustle,
an of must go ter me warruk on the polpes."
And the two imported statesmen hied them to their
labors.

ADOPTING CHILDREN.

THE MISTAKES WHICH LEAD FOSTER-PARENTS INTO LEGAL DIFFICULTIES.

The adoption of children by married person who are childless is a common occurrence in this city. Not only are orphan waifs picked up by such persons living infNew-York, but frequently wealthy people from the coun try will come to this city in search of such orphans or destitute children whom they may adopt and rear as if they were their own offspring. Errors are frequently made as to the rights and responsibilities that devolve upon this relation. The child is sometimes taken in this way without any knowledge on the part of the foster-parents of the legal requirements necessary to constitute a valid adoption; and they find, after tenderly caring for the child for years until their affections are closely centered in it, that its father or mother, about whom they have known nothing in the meantime, has the right to tear it from them and make it a stranger to them.

Since 1873 it has been possible for such persons amply to protect themselves and the adopted child by taking the necessary legal steps. In that year a statute was passed providing for the necessities of such a case. In the statute adoption is defined as the "legal act whereby an adult person takes a minor into the relation of child, and thereby acquires the rights and incurs the responsibilities of parent in respect to such minor." The proper consent of the necessary person or persons must first be obtained. If the child is an orphan it must be given "by an adult person having the lawful custody of the child. Generally speaking the consent of the living parent of nst be obtained; if the child is illegitimate, the mother's consent, if she is living; but the consent of a divorced or insane parent, or one who is an habitual drunkard, or who has been judicially deprived of the custody of the child, or who has deserted it, is not necessary. If the child is more than twelve years old its own consent must be given. But the most important requireent of the act, and the one that is most frequently neglected, is the following:

"The person adopting a child and the child adopted, and the other persons whose consent is necessary, shall appear before the County Judge of the county in which the person adopting resides, and the necessary conser shall thereupon be signed, and an agreement be executed by the person adopting, to the effect that the child shall adopted and treated, in all respects, as his own lawful child should be treated."

The judge, after examining all the parties and becoming satisfied that such action is proper and best for the infant, makes an order setting forth the reasons for the order, directing that the child shall thenceforth be regarded and treated in all respects as the child of the person adopting." From the date of the adoption, the parents are relieved from all parental duties toward, or respo bility for, the child, "and have no rights over it." The child takes the name of its adopted parents, and for the rest of its life stands in exactly the same relation to them as if it were their offspring, excepting as to the right of in eritance and the passing and limitations over of real and heritance and the passing and limitations over of real and personal property, under and by deed, conveyances, wills, devises and trusts. Why these exceptions should have been made in the statute has often puzzled wise heads. Generally, when such an adoption is made, if not invariably, the adopting parent desires to put the child in exactly the same position as if it was his own. And, although he can prevent any prejudice to the child from these exceptions by the terms of his will, yet the harm or nimitice comes in cases where the exceptions are not known to the foster-parent, or are forgotten. Such cases, however, are rare, compared with the instances where informal adoptions are made and the foster-parents are afterward compelled to surrender the infant because the provisions of the statute have not strictly been compiled with. The courts are called upon to pass on many such cases.

with. The courts are called upon to pass on many such cases.
Several years ago a wealthy gentleman and his wife, living on the Hudson River, took from a reputable woman of this city her babe, which she was unable to care for any longer, with her consent that they should adopt it. Her husband had gone West several months before, but had been unable to send her any money for her support. Several weeks afterward the mother died. The babe grew up to know the persons who had taken it as its only parents. This relation doubtless would have continued if the father had not returned a year or more ago and demanded the custody of the child. The foster-parents could show no legal adoption, but merely the consent of the mother, and as the father had acquired sufficient property to enable him properly to care for the child and appeared to be a man of good character, they were compelled to yield to him the little stri to whom they had at that time become most fondly attached.

Another more recent case was litigated in this city last

him the little stri to whom they had at that time become most fondly attached.

Another more rocent case was litigated in this city last summer and autumn. A Swedth man and woman arrived at Castle Garden with two efficien. The man deserted his wife next day and she never heard of him afterward. A wealthy and charitably-inclined Swede took took one of the children, a bright, intelligent bey, to care for; and the woman went out to service. The mother afterward consented that the boy should be adopted by the gentleman and his wife. A lawyer was employed who drew up the strongest kind of deeds of adoption, in which the mother surrendered, and the foster-parents assumed all the responsibilities and rights of parentage. These were executed by the three and acknowledged before a notary; but either because of the lawyer's ignorance of the statute of 1873, or for some other reason, they did not go before the Judge of the Common Pleas (which is in this city the County Court) and have the proper order there made. The consequence was that a year or two afterward when the mother by habens corpus claimed the custody of the boy, the Court was that a year or two afterward when the mother by was compelled to hold that there was no anoption. And although the child was allowed to remain with its foste-parents, it was on the ground that such disposition was for the best interests of the child and not because they had any parental rights in it. Many other such cases might be instanced, showing the necessity for extreme care in making adoptions. In fact such an adoption cat scarcely be made at all with confident safety oxcep-under the advice and supervision of a competent lawyer

THE LOST FIVE MINUTES.

The scene is a German corner-grocery. It is 8 o'clock in the evening. An Irish workingman is finishing some small purchases, and the blue-eyed, goodnored Teuton is disposed to be entertaining to his cus tomer. Dennis delivers himself thus: "Its a dale urious, now, aint it, about the toime! We've lost folve minutes in the shop, an' the boss sets the ould clock back nd rings the bell at 12 o'clock, folve minutes ahead. So it's noon, and it aint noon, by folve minutes all at once ! Now wat d'ye say to that !"

The Teuton smiles blandly: "Vy, I shoost say to dot. sembodies foolin' dot boss; else mebbee he's took grazy like-vot you calls grank! Dwelve a'glock's dwelve a'glock every time, an' don' you vorgit!"

But," says Dennis, " it's all down in the paypers, and there's a divil of a fuss and bother forninst the whole bigniss. Shure an' there's a dead loss of foive minutes

bizniss. Shure an' there's a dead loss of foive minutes somehow!"

The argument doesn't convince the unimpressive Teuton: "Daint no such ding! Dem noesebapers is all a pack o' lies, don' you vorgit, vel!! No vide-awake man dakes stock in dem lying bapers!"

Dennis reddens up: "Ony hoo, the foive minutes is gone shure, faith! and I'd lotke to know how they shilpt out. And I hear it's in all the paypers."

"Dem noosebapers," shouted the smilling salesman, "I say, is all a pack o' lies, efory vun; you shoost mind. Dot glock up dere, you sees, he goes dick, dick mit mine vader twenty years in Chermenny, all de same. I pring him here. He aint lost no dime! Shoost put dot behind your pack, my vrend. Can't lost ne vife minnits, dots blane enuit! Its all a shoke, I guess!"

Dennis, with a dazed look, takes his parcel and beats a retreat.

WHAT A DESERTER SAYS.

"Why did you desert ?" asked the reporter,

bluntly.
"I have no hesitation in telling you," was the reply
"We culist for military service, and besides performing i "Thave no hesitation in telling you," was the reply,
"We callst for military service, and besides performing it
we are compelled to work as laborers. I could stand this,
though, if it wasn't for the treatment we receive in
other ways. I will just give you an instance of our day's
routine duty. We generally arise about 5 o'clock and
clean up our quarters. Forty minutes are given for
grooming our horses, and then we drill for an bour and a
half. When breakfast is over some go on guard, while
others do fatigue work. This consists of eleaning officers'
quarters, chopping wood for officers, hauling coal for
officers and ourselves, working in the ditches, and building roads or ploughing fields."

"I style complain the guard-house is the place for us, and

"It we compilant the guard-house is the place for us, and if we go to the hospital ten chances to one we are told that nothing is the matter with us, and are sent away without explanation."

that nothing is the matter with us, and are sent away without explanation."

"Don't you get some rest from your labors i"

"Only the favored ones are allowed to leave the fort. I have been repeatedly refused permission to go away, while others had almost as much liberty as the officers.

"We are made to do regular servants" work in the kitchen," continued the soldier, "a burly negro bossing us at his will. Complain, did you say ! If we do not perform the work just to suit him hell report us to the officers, who will make us run errands and carry slops."

"Is there not too much drinking going on in the Army!"

"Well, a poor fellow can't help sometimes, but very seldom, when he gets a chance, taking a drop too much. But we generally suffer for it, and are sent to the guard-house. An officer can indulge as much as he pleases, and if he becomes intoxicated we have the pleasure of putting him to bad."

comes intoxicated we have the pleasure of putting him to bed."

"Do the men ever complain about their treatment?"

"They don't dare to do that. I have known them to leave the table and feign illness rather than say anything about the bad food. Let me give you the bill of fare for one day: For breakfast we have what we call boot-leg coffee and California mystery. There is a standing prize for any man who will discover the substance of which the latter is made. I have sone through many hardships and had to cat many a hard crust, but I couldn't stomach that dishwater. For almer we get what the cook calls pork and a few potatoes, and for supper we sometimes get potatoes and alleged pork for a change. The coffee is for the most part water. The cook sweetens it, but when I drank it I always imagined there was no sugar in it; I certainly didn't taste it.

"The officers, however, live like lords on the rations which belong to us. If we open our mouths the prespect of severe punishment stares us in the face, and so the least."

PUBLIC COMMENT.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.

A LITTLE LIGHT FOR ONE WALKING IN DARKNESS, To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your prospectus for 1884 you say 1

"THE TRIBUNE is . . . complete in news . . . gives with absolute fairness the news best worth the attention of intelligent men and women. It warmly sympathizes with every practical effort to restrict the traffic in intoxicating liquors." Hundreds of your readers know that large and enthu-

stastic temperance and prohibition meetings have been held in this city during the last few weeks, one of them addressed by such well-known speakers as Bain of Kentucky, and Finch of Nebraska. These same readers have looked through The TRIBUNE in vain for any report, or even any notice, of these meetings. How do you reconcile this with your sympathy for "every practical effort," etc.! Is not prohibition a "practical effort"! Of course we infer, from your "Cipher Citizens" editorial, that you do not favor prohibition at election time-but, if you pullish only such news as seems to agree with your riews, do you then give the news "with absolute fair-ness"! It has been said by some that, as the party lead-ers have determined to ignore the temperance question, we must expect the party paper to adopt the same polley. Is that the reason! We do not wish to believe it, but we do think an explanation is in order. Will you favor us with it! with it! New-York, Nov. 27, 1883.

[Our correspondent seems to be one of those who darken counsel from lack of knowledge. If he had studied the news and editorial columns of THE TRIBUNE with care, he would have seen that this paper gives due attention to temperance matters and temperance meetings. This is perfectly evident, notwithstanding that a report of some particular meeting at some particular time may have been crowded out by pressure of other matters. Many of the meetings referred to by him were reported in The TRIBUNE. But some of the temperance organizations in this city, we regret to say, have fallen into the hands of foolish persons, who are far more anxious for notoriety than for the good of their fellow-men, and who strive to gain that notoriety by all sorts of antics and eccentricities. Careful, judicious argument and earnest, effort are always sure of recsensible ognition in these columns. Nothing is to be gained for the temperance cause by reporting wild harangues which observe no bounds of reason, or by printing exaggerated claims of a strength which does not exist. Before the recent election our Prohibition friends were sure of a vote of 50,000 at least in the State. They had "counted noses." There could be no mistake. And yet the official canvass makes their vote only 18,205. Two years ago they mustered 25,783. Does this look as if the Prohibition party in the State of New-York is increasing in strength ? Ed.]

PHANTOM ESTATES IN ENGLAND. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I take the liberty of calling your attention to one of the grossest instances of humbug I have ever met with. It is the organization of a scheme in Poughkeepsie which has flooded the country with circulars amounting that any one interested or otherwise cau purchase for \$10 a bond entitling him to \$1,000 when the estate of William Carpenter, who, it is supposed, died in London in 1700, is recovered. Many hundreds of poor people have been and still are being victimized in this nanner. The hopes of the ignorant are being fed and their pockets plundered. No public exposure has, for obvious reasons, yet been made of the deceptions practised, In making this statement I am actuated purely from a sense of duty. During a stay in England whence I re-cently returned, I carefully examined the matter, and can vouch that there is no such fund, and never has been; no such ancestor, and no such claim. For further information please read the book accompanying this letter, begintion please read the book accompanying this letter, beginning at page 36. On page 62 you will find a list of the estates which have been and still are periodically and persistently advertised in this country for the sole benefit of mercenary speculators. If by a notice of this report you can put an end to these constant impositions you will have performed a service entitling you to the thanks of your countrymen.

There has also lately been an association formed in Cheveland, Ohio, which has issued an unlimited number of bonds to raise money to recover a William Bradford estate. This is another "phantom estate," about equal in amount and similar in circumstances to the William Carpenter estate.

New York, Dec. 5, 1883.

New York, Dec. 5, 1883.

A WIFE'S PRIVILEGES IN LAW. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Having closely followed your articles on the divorce question, I am surprised to find one feature overlooked, viz., the daily lessening respect paid by Courts to the venerable and moss-grown fiction that man and wife are one.

In New-York and Pennsylvania (and perhaps other States) the wife is independent of her husband and has nore rights and privileges in the law's eye than has he. She can not only sell real estate without her husband's onsent but against his wish or protest, or without his knowledge, while the husband can not make the simplest hypothecation of the least of his estate without the wife's signature, and a private a qualified magistrate.

The wife of a client of mine residing in this State, in her husband's temporary absence, sold their joint home and two other pieces of property (which had been placed in her name by the husband himself), appropriated and conveyed to another State all the husband's personal furniveyed to another state an the homestead, leaving him not only homeless and penniless, but entirely and abso-lutely without redress. He cannot obtain a divorce except for adultery, which cannot be charged. He cannot set aside the sale. He cannot set in motion the criminal laws for the larceny, for by the fiction of wife cannot steal from her husband; nor has he any action of replevin or for damages against his wife. And yet, if he should die possessed of real estate, this woman would have her dower; and, if he died possessed of personal estate, she could apply for letters of administration, or, according to the law as it stands to-day, break any will in which she was ignored-by the husband she has robbed. But, while this case seems to be one for which the law provides no remedy, there is at least the consolation of reflecting that the law giving married women this power is a step forward—that as sure as the world moves, the next will be in favor of the husband; and that after a while people will begin to recognize the absurdity of dooming two individuals to worse than a living death for the entire term of their lives for take of the flimsy sentiment that all marriages (made with whatever rashness—at whatever age—under whatever influences) are made in Heaven and sanctified by Delty.

Noc-Tork, Nov. 21, 1883. husband she has robbed. But, while this case seems to

PAUL JONES; SELKIRK; GEN, McCLELLAN. To the Edutor of The Tribune.

Noc-Fork, Nov. 21, 1883.

SIR: The main facts of the interesting account published in last Sunday's TRIBUNE of the attempt made by John Paul Jones during the Revolution to carry off Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, from "St. Mary's Isle," his country-seat in County Galloway, Scotland, were recently related to the writer substantially as you have given then; but with some additional information of possible interest to your readers, by a gentleman residing in the neighboring town of Kirkeudbright, a member of the Scotch Historical and Antiquarian Society, in whose company a visit to the estate was made.

Lord Selkirk's rank and wealth doubtless had due weight in forming Jones's resolve to seize him as a hostage. There probably existed, however, another and less disinterested reason for his course. Long before Jones, then a young man and a petty officer in the British merchant service, had transferred his alleglance from Great Britain to the United States, he was accused-unjustly, it has been urged-of malireating a subordinate. Through the instrumentality of Lord Selkirk, among others, he was brought to trial, and, I think, punished; at all events, he is said to have then conceived an enmity toward his Lordship which he bore through life, and which is in Scotland believed to have actuated him, at least in part, in attempting years after to select upon the latter's person, and thus combine the necomplishment of the ends of loyally and personal revence.

There is also a tradition extant in Galloway to the effect that Jones did not go ashore in person, but sent a landing party, which, upon discovering the absence of the object of its search, upon its own responsibility demanded and was given the family plate; and that when Jones learned of the action of his men he denounced it as unauthorized and declared his intention to restore the plate at the earliest opportunity, which he did seven years later. The tea-leaves in a little silver tea-pot, which,

at the earliest opportunity, which he did seven years later. The tea-leaves in a little silver tea-pot, which, with other pieces, had been upon the tea-table at which Lady Selkirk was sixting at the time of the descent, were intact when the restoration was made, and were thus preserved as mementos for some time after.

"St. Mary's Isle" is still the seat of a Lord Selkirk, and the spot at which Jones's expedition hunded is pointed out to visitors. There is another fact in connection with this locality, which is perhaps not generally known. In the town of Kirkeudbright, about two miles from "St. Mary's Isle" stands an ivy-covered, ruined castle bearing the arms of the MacClelland's, and the motte, "Look on!" alopted, it is said, when a king of Scotland, looking on the trunk less head of a much-feared Moor who had finally been slain by one of that family, refused to remember his promise of a reward and was replied to by the MacClellan in those words. To this estate there at taches the title of Lord Kirkeudbright; the Scotch branches of the family is extinct and the rent roll is Ill, but General George B. McClellan, of this side the water is nearcest of kin and heir to the title.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1883.